

Carlyth, at Subic Bay
 Conadcock, Amr. double-turret monitor, 6 guns,
 3,000 h.p., Capt. J. McGowan, at Hong
 Monaco, American gunboat, 6 guns, 850 h.p.,
 Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, at Shanghai
 Caterey, American monitor, Captain G. W.
 Pigman, at Manila
 Anshan, American collier, Master E. F.
 Stovell, cruising
 Ashville, American gunboat, Comdr. R. P.
 Rodgers, cruising
 Averin, Russian battleship, 2 guns, 1,150 h.p.,
 Captain Yenish, at Port Arthur
 Newark, American cruiser, Captain B. H. Mc-
 Calla, at Manila
 New Orleans, American cruiser, Captain E.
 Longnecker, at Manila
 Oregon, American battle-ship, 16 guns, 11,111
 h.p., Capt. G. F. F. Wildo, at Manila
 Razny, Russian armoured cruiser, 13 guns,
 2,500 h.p., Com. Coprianoff, at Nagasaki
 Mpanga, American gunboat, Lieut. R. H.
 Leigh, at Iloilo
 May, American gunboat, Ensign A. Kantz,
 at Cebu
 Maqua, American gunboat, Lieut. W. C.
 Davidson, at Manila
 Mascot, French cruiser, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p.,
 Capt. Motet, at Hongkong
 Mercet, American gunboat, 4 guns, 1,095 h.p.,
 Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, at Manila
 Monte, Italian cruiser, 12 guns, 12,040 h.p.,
 Captain E. Giuliani, at Singapore
 Presidente Sarmiento, Argentine frigate, 16
 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Betheder, at Manila
 Peacock, American gunboat, 6 guns, 840 h.p.,
 Comdr. Harry Knox, at Appari
 Peshouik, Russian cruiser, Captain Kamatoff,
 at Manila
 Russia, Russian cruiser, Capt. Demojiroff, 22
 guns, 14,500 h.p., at Vladivostock
 Erik, Russian flag-ship, 43 guns, 13,500 h.p.,
 Com. Haupt, at Nagasaki
 Rear, American gunboat, Ensign H. C.
 Mastin, cruising
 Hatch, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
 Capt. Baranoff, at Vladivostock
 Voino Veliky, Russian battleship, 14 guns, 8,500
 h.p., Capt. Mollas, at Port Arthur
 Outeh, Russian gunboat, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
 Capt. Soubatin, at Port Arthur
 Once, American transport, Comdr. A. Dnnlap,
 on route United States
 Prison, French gunboat, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,
 Capt. Plessix, at Saigon
 Kyrien, Danish cruiser, 3,000 tons, Prince
 Valdemar, at Shanghai
 Japan, French cruiser, 11 guns, 4,660 p.p.,
 Captain Blondel, at Kwongchar Wan
 Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 16 guns,
 Captain Prince Ouchtomsky, at P. Arthur
 Doudnik, Russian torpedo-boat, 18 guns, 1,500
 h.p., Capt. Bogulia, at Vladivostock
 Seeling, American gunboat, 6 guns, 1,100
 h.p., Comdr. W. T. Burwell, at Hongkong
 Rocktown, American gunboat, 6 guns, 3,352 h.p.,
 Comdr. C. S. Sperry, at Zambonga
 Santa, American converted cruiser, 10 guns,
 3,500 h.p., Captain G. E. Ide, at Guam
 Siamiah, Russian cruiser, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p.,
 Capt. Shkruff, at Port Arthur
 Siro, American supply ship, Master A. W.
 Whitton, at Manila
 Sita, Austrian cruiser, 2,500 tons, 9,000 h.p.,
 Captain F. Thoman von Montalmar, at
 Swatow



HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.).
His EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).
The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary).
Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (Attorney-General).
Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. R. D. OMSBY (Director of Public Works).
Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.
Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.
Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, C.M.G.
Hon. W. A. YUK.
Hon. A. W. BROWN.
Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Council).

PAPERS.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the headmaster of Queen's College and of the examiners appointed by the Governing Body for 1899 and the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for 1899.

FINANCIAL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 9 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 2) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

NATURALISATION.

A Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Capitoline John Xavier and a Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Foo Sik alias Foo Yik Tang, were read a third time and passed.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1897.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1847.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the imposition of fees for the issue by the Government of Hongkong of certain certificates to certain Chinese.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—With reference to these Bills I would suggest that in future the course which was previously adopted be followed, and that is that, when important alterations are made in a Bill at a previous meeting of the Council, copies of the Bill as amended should be sent to members of the Council a day or two before the next meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be finally passed, and at which it comes on for the third reading. This used to be the custom, and it is a very good custom.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR—I asked the Attorney-General about this, because the usual course is that when amended the Bill is referred to the Attorney-General, who goes over it to see that the amendments are made. The custom referred to by the honourable member shall be observed in future.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The only Bill in connection with which any alterations were made in Council was the Public Health Ordinance, and the amendments suggested in Council were incorporated in the Bill as read a third time. Possibly the reason the Bill as amended was not sent out on this occasion was that it is such a very short time since the last meeting of the Council, and it would have been very difficult to get them printed in time.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR asked members of the Standing Law Committee to remain after the meeting of the Finance Committee, as the Attorney-General was very anxious to consult with them as to the Land Court Bill.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD suggested that before the Bill was brought before the Council the members should have at least three days in which to go carefully through it.

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR said he understood that the Bill was almost ready and would be sent out at once. So he thought the members would have ample time to go through it.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday next.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE SALARIES' QUESTION.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said—The Government recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$26,189 to defray during the current year the increases in salaries of Government Officials sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 289 of 8th December, 1899.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—I beg to ask that the consideration of this vote should be postponed for at least a fortnight. The financial minute which has just been read was received by the unofficial members late last evening and we have not had time to go into the matter as thoroughly as we should like. Personally I have no objection to the vote, but I should like to have a good deal more information before the vote is passed. I should like to know whether any other officers of the Government have asked for increases, and if so who they are and what has become of their application, and what reasons they gave for asking for increases before this vote is finally passed by the Council. The reasons given in the papers for the increase, I think, are very good indeed, but they are equally applicable to the other civil servants as they are to officers who are going to be affected by this vote. Therefore I think the unofficial members would like to have the full facts before them before they are prepared to vote on the matter.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I quite support, sir, what has been said. If the reasons given in support of this increase to certain heads and assistant heads of departments are applicable to them, I maintain that they are still more applicable to the clerical staff in the civil service, and that it is not equitable that the heads and assistant heads should receive increases whilst the juniors and clerical staff should not participate in an increase which perhaps they are more entitled to than the heads and assistant heads.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It seems to me what we call a departmental manager policy to deprive the heads and assistant heads of increases which are admitted to be justifiable because others have not got them.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not know whether honourable members have carefully read the correspondence which was laid on the table. I forgot the exact date—a fortnight ago or a month ago—with reference to this matter. You will observe from that that under date 23rd July, 1899, His Excellency the Governor forwarded a memorial from certain members of the Hongkong Civil Service on the subject of the inadequacy of the salaries of public servants. That was a general representation made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Practically the reply to that is contained in despatch No. 280. I do not think there is any objection, if you wish it, to postpone the consideration of this financial minute, especially as it only reached you at a late hour; but I draw your attention to the correspondence. It is not a question of certain members asking for increases of salaries and of distinctions having been made between the applicants. If you carefully read this correspondence I do not think very much more can be laid before you. You see the Secretary of State for the Colonies has practically decided the question for himself.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—That may be the case, but we have to give our vote one way or another.

The CHAIRMAN—I merely mentioned it. The COLONIAL TREASURER—Some of them have not got an increase and they want to deprive others. Those who have not got an increase would have a better excuse for applying after this rate is passed.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—I said that the financial minute was received by the unofficial members late yesterday afternoon and we have not had sufficient time to go over it carefully. We should like to consider also whether any other officers in the Government service have made similar applications for increases of salaries and if so who they are and what reasons do they give for the application. I for one have absolutely no objection to the rate before us, but it is best to make one job of the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN—As I said, there is no objection to a postponement. I would only ask your attention for the printed copy.

dence in the meantime. The Council meets this day week; do you wish for a longer postponement than a week?

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—I should say a fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN observed that there were officers going on leave to England and they would like the matter settled.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER—The postponement would not affect them, because the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned the increases from the beginning of this year. Therefore a fortnight sooner or later does not matter.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not see much harm in the matter being postponed for a fortnight.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I wish just to express my regret that we should have been accused of adopting dog-in-the-manger policy on this question. I consider that that remark was entirely uncalled for, especially coming from the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer. My object in supporting the senior unofficial member is to endeavour to see that justice and fair dealing is done to the other civil servants.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not think the honourable the Colonial Treasurer meant anything. He made use of the expression as a mere colloquialism. There is no more business before the Committee.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I am sorry, sir, to see that the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer has not seen fit to withdraw the unwarranted expression.

This was all the business.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

AUTOMOBILE ECONOMY IN FRANCE—CLIMBING ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE—AFTER COAL, WHAT?—A MILITARY STEREOSCOPE—STAMMERING AND SKULL DEFORMATION—SUN-CURE FOR HOT-RODS WATER-KEEPING THE DEAD UNCHANGED—WELDING BY ALUMINUM HEAT—EARTH-SHINE.

Reviewing the results of French experience with automobiles, M. G. Forestier concludes that the steam engine best meets the requirement where there are sudden demands for power, as on steep gradients and in starts on upward inclines, while an internal combustion motor is satisfactory on fairly level roads, and has much less weight. Motors of both classes have shown increased economy since the early tests of 1897, with the prospect of further improvement. Details of the trials of light vehicles cannot be easily summarized, but the cost of running a car may be placed at 19.26 francs per day by horse, 16.17 francs by gasoline, and 13.78 francs by electricity, while the corresponding figures for a delivery wagon are 16.72, 12.89 and 13.89 francs. Interest, depreciation and the maintenance of electric accumulators are included.

The most powerful rack-wheel machine yet constructed is said to be the new electric locomotive for the steepest portion of the Jungfrau Mountain Railway. The motors are placed under the passenger car, the truck of which has two driving axles between two bearing axles. Two motors, each of 125 horse-power at 800 revolutions per minute, drive the toothed wheels through duplicate gearing, and it required can be worked up to 300 horse-power. The current is conveyed overhead at a tension of 570 volts.

In the world's use of power, Prof. Lunge recognizes three great periods—that of coal, and that of solar energy. We are now in the second period, but the inevitable failure of the coal supply must bring us to the third within a few centuries at most. Mechanical industries must then depend upon the vast energy of the sun's rays, partly transformed into water power.

Vast numbers of small fish are destroyed on the British coast by anglers as well as by steam-trawlers. Mr. F. G. Adair points out that the latter waste cannot be avoided, but that most of the under-sized fish caught by anglers could be saved if the law compelled their prompt return to the water.

Neglect of military optics seems to be among the causes assigned for the defeats of the British army in South Africa. The great range at which action is now begun has made necessary not only the use of range-finders, but also a better equipment of field-glasses for studying the enemy's position and locating entrenchments. The scientific Germans have now supplied every battery of their artillery with a kind of long distance stereoscope, called the "scissors telescope," whose object is to give relief to the images of the field glass, thus bringing to view slight ridges and depressions that are liable to escape detection. The apparatus opens vertically, like a pair of scissors, and the object glasses may be thus brought as much as five feet apart, separating the planes of an object five miles away as much as ordinary vision would do at a quarter of a mile. It may be noted further that this wide separation of the lenses makes it possible for the operator to use one or both tubes of his glass while he is himself shielded in a trench or behind a tree.

A remarkable cure of confirmed stammering in a boy of thirteen has been brought to the attention of the Paris Academy of Medicine by Prof. Janssens of Bordeaux. His theory being that the defect is often due to a flattening of the left side of the head, preventing development of the skull over the part of the brain to which Broca assigned speech, his operation consisted in cutting tissue to relieve the dura mater at this point. His success leads to the inquiry whether the mystifying trepannings by surgeons of the later stone age may not have been performed to relieve stammering.

Thimble-pots, according to a consular report, protect sweet potatoes against rot by spreading them out in a sunny place with frequent turnings, until they become thoroughly green. They are then placed in a cellar until February, when they are removed to a partially warmed room until planting time. The potatoes not only keep well but do not sprout until planted, a larger and better crop resulting.

A history of Rome's waterworks has been preserved in two books by Frontinus, water commissioner in 97 A. D. A recent translation shows that nine aqueducts had been built, and that the daily consumption was about 33 gallons per person—although cyclopedias give this as 500 gallons, or three times that of American cities.

The great preservative power of formalin have met with little favour in museums. The substance is of special advantage, however, for hardening and keeping flabby animals, such as jelly-fish, and it is convenient to the field collector on account of its small bulk, as the commercial fluid requires dilution with 25 times its volume of water before use, while specimens can be packed in it much closer than in alcohol. In Mauritius, M. Camille Sumiere has been experimenting with an apparatus using constant currents of formalin vapour, as lately proposed by Dr. G. de Rechter of Brussels. For this method is claimed the advantage of preserving specimens as at death, the tissues not being hardened and hair and feathers being uninjured in texture or colour. In the trials made, a guinea-pig was in perfect condition after twenty days in the apparatus and eight days in the open museum. It is declared that the process not only offers great possibilities in natural history, but, what may be of more popular interest, that it may be specially valuable in cases of suspected poisoning, as bodies can be kept any desired time in a condition for examination.

Heat from the burning of powdered aluminum has found other applications besides the reduction of refractory oxides. In Germany it is used for welding copper and steel, and the process is available when a smithy or electric arc is not at hand or readily available. For welding, molten iron is produced from aluminum and iron oxide in a crucible, the contents of this being poured into a crude mould around the parts to be joined. The apparatus is very portable, and as the temperature depends upon the amount of aluminum fuel, control is easy.

The visibility of the entire lunar disc near the time of new moon has had curious explanations, some of which have been collected by a French astronomer. Ptolemy held that the moon was more or less transparent, and that the dull glow resulted from the sun's rays shining through. Illumination by Venus was Tycho Brahe's suggestion. The real cause, reflection by the moon of sunlight reflected from the earth, was discovered by Leonard da Vinci.

The special flavours, odors, consistencies and colours of salt-preserved foods are found by Dr. A. Patterson to be chiefly produced by various micro-organisms.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM MIDDLEBROOKE, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 12th inst., and SATURDAY, the 17th inst., both days at 10 A.M.

All claims must reach the undersigned before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANDIA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Italy, ex s.s. *Thames*.

From Madras, ex s.s. *Lodiana*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Consignees of Cargo from Europe and Egyptian Ports are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KOENIG ALBERT"

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 13th March, and MONDAY, the 19th March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 21st March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1900.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 1, MEIRION, THE PEAK, for 12 months from 1st April next. Rent Moderate.

Apply to—

J. LAMKE.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

TO LET.

GODOWN, 7B, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1900.

TO LET.

For Four months from 16th December.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON GROUND FLOOR, PRAYA CENTRAL, suitable for Offices or Godowns.

Apply to—

WENDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1899.

TO LET.

29, WYNDHAM STREET, now in the occupation of the *Daily Press*.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1900.

TO LET.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "RHE-DA," Bonham Road.

Apply to—

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,

No. 22, Praya West.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

TO LET.

NO. 1, GOUGH HILL, Furnished Residence at the Peak.

Apply to the

SECRETARY,

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 5, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.

Apply to—

E. OSBORN,

Care of Mr. W. DAWBY'S Office.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900.

TO LET.

"HARFORD,"—MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE

"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.

TOP FLOOR, No. 1, Duddell Street.

GODOWNS Nos. 80A and 82, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1899.

TO LET.

A PARTMENTS at Kowloon, with Board. Suitable for married couples or single gentlemen. Tenia Court.

Apply to—

Mrs. HATHERLY,

Isdale, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1898.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS has the honour to announce that she has now REMOVED to GREENWOOD, 21, Caine Road, formerly known as Kingsclere; ten minutes from Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January 1893.